THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1796. [N° 1765.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To LET——Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bissel's Mills, containing 270 Acres; the other, on this Island, about Three Miles North of this Town, containing 103 Acres. Also to Let, as soon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land in excellent Order, either for Meadow or Pasturing. For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Who has to sell, by the large or small Quantity, several Tons of excellent First and Second Crop HAY, out of his Barn.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

A House and Lot to be sold or

Let, and Possession given the first of May next, formerly the Property of Nathaniel Barney, opposite the South Gate of the Friends' Meeting House Yard.—For Terms apply to JAMES CENIER.

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To LET——3 FARMS,

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LYING in Point-Judith, South Kingstown.——One of which contains 250 Acres—One 100—and the other 96 Acres—under good Improvement. For further Particulars, inquire of

SYLVESTER ROBINSON.

January 27, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and containing 193 Acres, partly in South Kingstown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington Court-House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 Tons of English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling House, and Out-Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIDEON CLARKE, Esq; adjoining the Premises, or at Newport, of

HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

To be LET, by

AMY A. COGGESHALL,

From the 25th of March next,

A FARM, of 133 Acres of excellent Land, on Bolton Neck, in South Kingstown bounded easterly on the Sea, westerly on the narrow River, northerly on George Brown, southerly on Land late of Robert R. Hazard, deceased.——Whoever inclines to Hire, may know the Conditions, by applying to her, at her House, in Newport.

January 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

A PERSON duly qualified to instruct Youth in the FRENCH Language, would meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Master of the Newport Academy.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

FROM THE POLITICAL GAZETTE.

But let us view these truths with closer eyes,
And trace them through the prospect as it lies,
Here, for a while, my proper cares resign'd,
Here let me sit in sorrow for mankind;
Like yon neglected shrub, at random cast,
That shades the steep, and sighs at every blast.

THE TRAVELLER.

THE good old gentleman, squeezing my hand, thus went on: "I once conceived *sympathy* a nominal alliance in the quality of man: a beautiful figure dressed up by the fanciful poet, and drawn in rich colours, but, by the masterly hand of taste. Little did I think those captivating descriptions were faint copies of a divine original. The just delineation of which calls forth a knowledge of human nature, rarely acquired by the most discerning of men. But I am happy, supremely happy, in discovering my error; and would to God my ideas of the world were as fallacious as this. Know, my young friend, a knowledge of the world, however desirable, is by no means conducive to an affection for its inhabitants.

"Long since has the world bore the appellation of a *Theatre*, and should I be unjust in subscribing "*the piece in representation is a* TRAGI PANTOMIME?" Masks are all the fashion:—though we may know ourselves, few are they who can discover their companions. Men's actions are so unaccountably different: their aims so buried in disguise, and astonishing on discovery—that physiognomists may write, till their folios reach to the heavens: and observe, till memory ceases to retain. After all—the information we receive from nature is inconceivably the best; and well may vie with the obstruosity of reasoning.

"Speaking of man collectively, he is a mere shuttle-cock; toss'd about by a multitude of feelings:—obscured by a cloud of opinions;—and destroyed by a storm of passions. One moment he will clinch the hand of villainy with the fervency of affection, and the next scarcely nod to an equal, or superior. To-day he talks with rapture on a subject, at which, to-morrow, he whistles in contempt. To give a delineation of his various passions and movements, is as impossible as an innumeration of the pebbles that are washed by the mighty ocean. Conscious of these truths, I hardly know where to begin in making my observations. Perhaps I have already encroached upon your patience: and a declaration of what I have, too faithfully, observed, is wounding to your feelings!"

Convincing my venerable host of a concurrence of sentiment, and a wish for further remarks, he thus continued:—

"The long, mournful, phiz, which, at first glance, strikes us with piety and veneration: we too often find a mechanic catement for a soul, spotted with villainy. The moralizing cant, which, though formed of holy expressions, and seems breathing benevolence to man; is but the artful effusions of plotting hypocrisy. Beware, my young friend, of retainers in sanctity: it is on such open beings, as yourself, they perform their damned designs. No one distrusting—and warm with the "milk of human kindness"—believing every one your friend! you hearken to their instruction, and, gradually, fall a victim to corruption. Having glossed over their designs with the semblance of duty, they beguile your reason, and destroy morality.

"Perhaps it will be your misfortune, to behold the most odious of beings, wretches, who stoop to nothing short of hell itself:—whose minds continually brood destruction:—whose hearts are contaminated with the basest of principles; and whose hands tremble not, when pouring poison into the current of life:—wearing the most plausible of forms. The befriending look, affability of behaviour, and a seeming concern in your welfare, point them out as objects of scrutinous attention.

"Do not however, conclude from these observations, that I approbate too much reserve; or mean suspicion.—They are to be despised as the bane of happiness. To suspect every one inimical, till they have proved themselves friendly;—exhibits a narrowness of thought; constrictedness of behaviour, and meanness of soul. Nor should I feel myself in error, were I to pronounce such a character detestable and guilty. And lest my remarks should produce so odious an effect, I will cease commenting on the variety of beings, who move (unknown) continually, before us; and lay down a maxim, but rarely followed.

"*Bear*, and *forbear*;—*give*, and *forgive*:—these are the four *chariot wheels*, that draw men on to happiness. The *carriage* is *good nature*. *Prudence*, *firmness*, *industry* and *discretion*, the *horses*. *Reason* the *reins*. *Humility* the *whip*.

"Thus conducted, man may defy the shafts of malignity; may laugh at suspicion, and joyfully pursue the pilgrimage of life.—But—unhappy for us—our passions play the fool with our understanding:—reason is, too often, shackled by resentment; while *Charity*, the blest descendant of heaven, stands afar off neglected, or forgotten."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 27.

A REPORT of the committee of claims on sundry petitions were taken up and acted upon.

Mr. Smith (M.) laid the following resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures do consider whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws of the Union with respect to commerce and navigation.

He observed, that it was the interest of the United States to hold such a conduct with respect to foreign nations as to command their good will. Europe is likely soon to be at peace, when they will no doubt turn much of their attention to the subject of commerce, this therefore was the proper time to place our own on such a footing as not to give umbrage or cause for discontent. He wished the Legislature to turn their attention to their system of protecting duties. He considered them as measures of commercial warfare against foreign nations, which might in peaceable times provoke retaliation.

France, he observed, in '91 actually began retaliation. In consequence of some protecting duties, that nation said that we were running away with her carrying trade, and to countervail this, in '91 laid additional duties upon tobacco imported there in American bottoms. He stated the amount of this discriminating duty and its prodigious effect. He suggested that France when freed from the present war might extend her policy in this direction to other articles, as rice, fish, &c. and thus diminish our carrying trade, and encrease their own.

He shewed, that on this ground France had us more in their power than we had them, since the chief of our imports from that country are fine goods of no great bulk, while our exports were on the contrary very bulky articles. He insisted much upon a change at the present time in our system of protecting duties, for if France once enjoyed peace and began to reap advantages of retaliating in the same way, it might then be difficult, though we should recede, to produce a change on their part. It was therefore our interest, to desist in time from any measure which might provoke this war of retaliation.

He further stated, that in '91 the merchants of Liverpool felt the effects of our protecting duties and handed a remonstrance to the King in Council, stating that the Americans by means of their protecting duties were engrossing the whole of the carrying trade between the two countries—The Minister, wisely referred a consideration of the business to certain eminent Merchants of London and Bristol, who acknowledged the fact, but recommended to the Minister not to take up the matter with warmth, as America was an excellent market for the British manufactures. The Minister in consequence of this wholesome advice had avoided entering into a war of retaliation; but had procured redress by negociation. The English find their remedy in the late treaty; which secures to them the right of countervailing the effects of those discriminating duties, while the same instrument prevents our enacting stronger protecting duties, to operate against the British. If the existing protecting duties are not withdrawn, the countervailing regulations of the British will be a constant subject of misunderstanding and negociation, they had therefore better be put out of the way.

He stated some calculations, according to which the British by laying a small discriminating duty on our staple commodities imported into that country, in favor of their own shipping, could take from us the whole of the carrying trade, to our great detriment.

These were his fears as a merchant and a Representative from a mercantile community; he hoped, therefore to see those duties done away, and for this purpose chiefly he wished the business generally to come under the view of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tracy laid on the table resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, That the privilege of franking be extended to the accountant of the War Department.

Resolved, That the salary of the accountant of the War Department be encreased to dollars

The first of these resolutions he wished referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, the latter to the Committee on the petition of Nathaniel Appleton.

The following motion was laid on the table by Mr. Harper. Resolved that the number of copies of the laws and treaties of the United States directed to be printed the last session be augmented to copies, and that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Smith reported a bill for the sale of lands in the south western territory. Twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole for Tuesday next. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 28.

Mr. Goodhue of the Committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for allowing compensation to the members and officers of both Houses of Congress, from and after the third day of March next; twice read and committed for Wednesday next. Interim to be printed.

This bill contemplates an annual allowance to the members of Congress, subject to various restrictions and modifications.

Mr. Wm Smith, of the committee appointed to receive proposals from Stenographers, brought in a report, which states, that they have received proposals from David Robertson of Virginia to take the debates in shorthand, for the consideration of four thousand dollars for each session—This sum to pay all expences of clerk hire, stationary, &c. The report further states, that Andrew Brown, one of the printers of Philadelphia, has offered eleven hundred dollars for the manuscript copy of the debates to be taken by Mr. Robertson—which sume is to be deducted from the four thousand dollars, leaving the sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars to be provided by the government. The report concludes with resolutions pursuant to the above statement.

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The bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts, received from the Senate, was referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

Friday, January 23.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee appointed to receive proposals from persons skilled in Stenography.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The first resolution states, that David Robertson shall be appointed Stenographer for the purpose of reporting the debates and proceedings of this House—to be under oath for the faithful and impartial execution of the business. After a long debate, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Swanwick inquired whether the debates were to be published under the sanction of the House? For his own part, he had some doubts of the propriety of the business being placed on that footing.

Mr. Wm. Smith informed the House of the steps that the Committee had pursued in the course of this business. They had sent to Virginia for Mr. Robertson, having had previously such evidence of his superior abilities as a stenographer, in the debates of the Virginia Convention, as left no doubt of his capacity. Mr. Smith said, that Mr. Robertson would not undertake the business for less than 4000 dollars, which sum the Committee contracted that he should be allowed.

Mr. Swanwick had been informed that Mr. Robertson was already in a lucrative employment; he doubted the propriety of drawing him from that situation—He said he doubted the possibility of any person, however great his abilities may be, of giving entire satisfaction in this business. He inquired whether this appointment was to operate to exclude all other reporters—and thereby preclude all competition in publishing the debates. He mentioned several advantages resulting from different persons being engaged in publishing them. Mr. Swanwick enlarged on the difficulties which would attend the business—He doubted extremely the possibility of pleasing the members—If perfect accuracy is expected, will that be satisfactory? He believed many things were frequently said, which gentlemen would not wish to see in print.

Mr. Giles remarked on the objections which he acknowledged to have been ingeniously stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that he conceived these objections ought to have been brought forward at an earlier period, at the time when this business was first brought forward; but in the present stage of the subject, when the committee has proceeded to send for the gentleman in question, and have received from him proposals for executing the duty, he supposed the objections were entirely out of season. Mr. Giles then entered into a comparison of the present and past state of the business, relative to the publication of the debates, with a just and accurate statement, such a one as is anticipated from the abilities of Mr. Robertson. Mr. Giles said the present state of things were so far from a just representation that they were in general the reverse.—It has long been a subject of complaint, that the proceedings of the House, and speeches of the members, are published in such a manner as to be disgraceful to Congress and to the country—Not only misrepresentations, but falsehoods, absurdities and contradictions, are published, in that the design of publishing is frustrated, and the people disappointed of receiving that information to which they are entitled.

Mr. Sherburne said, that a complete and full publication of all that is said in this House, would require at least the whole of the largest daily paper, indeed a paper published every day would scarcely contain it. The object is said to be to diffuse to all parts of the Union a knowledge of all that is said on the floor; this he conceived could not be done—There are but few daily papers in the United States, except in Philadelphia and New-York—The other papers in the several parts of the Union are in general weekly papers, and it must strike every man that it is absolutely impossible for these papers to re-publish these debates—To insure this object, a further expence must be incurred; the government must pay for printing. Mr. Sherburne was of opinion, that it was of more importance to inform the people of what was done than of what was said.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that if the plan proposed should on the whole appear to be ineligible, and he confessed that he thought it was, it should not, on account of any antecedent steps which had been taken, be persisted in, to the public detriment. In justice however to the gentleman who has been brought forward on the occasion he must say, from the specimen he had seen of his abilities, that a more competent hand could not perhaps be found. So capable was he of taking down the speeches of public speakers that a person acquainted with the characters, their habits of thinking and style of expression would, without seeing their names prefixed, be able to determine whose sentiments he was reading, from the minutes of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Sedgwick then adverting to the existing state of the business of furnishing the debates and proceedings of the house to the public, said, that tho' the persons engaged in the undertaking were entitled to credit for their exertions, yet it was notorious that their attempts had not been successful. Not only the characters of gentlemen had been injured, but the motives which had influenced them in supporting public measures had been misrepresented. These he confessed were evils to which, if possible, a remedy ought to be applied, if one could be found which would not be productive of greater mischief.

With respect to the one now proposed, he remarked, that the person to be employed is to be an officer of the house, under oath. The debates are to be published under authority of the house, hence its responsibility for their accuracy. Misconceptions, mistakes, and misrepresentations are at times unavoidable. A member misrepresented will have no resort for redress but by applying to the house; this would open the door to appeals and endless discussions, and the consequences are incalculable.

The most perfect freedom in expressing his own sentiments and those of his constituents should be felt, and exercised by every member of this house. It would be well to reflect seriously and in season how far that freedom might be affected by the plan before us.

Mr. Sedgwick added, that there was another consideration, which he should state, that had great weight on his mind. Faction and party claim an intimate connection with free governments. He said it might be easily perceived that the plan organized as proposed, might be rendered a most powerful engine under the direction of an unprincipled majority, to overawe and lay prostrate a virtuous minority. "For no slaughter was so firmly clouded as to withstand for any length of time constant misrepresentation, supported by the authority of the house of Representatives."

Mr. Harper said—agreeable to the gentleman's reasoning there is no alternative left the House but to exclude immediately all persons from taking down the proceedings and speeches of the members. Mr. Sedgwick said the gentleman did not understand him. Mr. Harper replied that he comprehended fully what he had said. He then entered into a defence of the report of the select committee. The present state of the business he reprobated in very pointed terms—The people are not informed of the actual state of things; great and atrocious misrepresentations are published and circulated, not only in all parts of the country, but they are sent to Europe, and the government is held up in a contemptible point of light.

It is of the first consequence that the proceedings of this House, and the reasons on which they are founded, should be disseminated in all parts of the Union, that our constituents may be able to judge of the reasonableness and propriety of public measures—He asked if this was at present the case, or had it been so during the last session? No man could say it was. He considered the sum proposed as of very trifling consideration compared with the object;—It was an expence incurred for a very valuable purpose, and would give very great and general satisfaction—A printer in London he doubted not would give a much larger sum for a similar manuscript; Woodfall's reports were worth ten thousand a year to him. Mr. Harper noticed the objection on account of the debates being voluminous; He said this would be obviated by selections from the most interesting parts being made by the country printers of weekly newspapers. He was strenuous for the adoption of the present plan in all its parts, but that some remedy should be applied to the present evil, he considered as indispensibly necessary; and if the House cannot agree on any plan, he should conceive it to be his duty to move, that all reporters be entirely excluded from the House; and he gave notice that he should come forward with a motion for that purpose.

Mr. Baldwin said the plan had never struck him agreeably from the beginning. The resolution was passed at the close of the last session without any great consideration, and with little or no discussion. He considered it as pregnant with difficulties; and the more the subject was canvassed the greater arose the embarrassments. The scheme he considered as unprecedented; Other legislative bodies had doubtless encountered similar difficulties with those so much complained of, but he had never heard of their having recourse to such an expedient as this to remove them. He was ready to admit, that misrepresentations had taken place, and would probably occur again; but this plan does not hold out a certain cure for the evil. The evil he did not contemplate in so formidable a shape as some gentlemen's imaginations had represented it—Much complaint had been heard respecting the inaccuracy of the sketches that had been published; but if any gentleman conceived himself injured there were modes which might be adopted to obtain redress; no Printer would refuse to publish a correction of a mistake. Mr. Baldwin took a cursory view of the progress of the business of publishing the sketches of Congressional proceedings, from the organization of the government. On all interesting subjects, exertions are made to publish the speeches at large; and we find, on these occasions, that they swell out in such manner that they are continued from day to day even in the daily papers, so that they fall in the rear of the sketch of the journal which accompanies them. Mr. Baldwin repeatedly declared, that he had seen the speeches on most of the great and important questions well stated.—There are persons sufficiently well skilled in the business to give the full force and features of an argument in all its various forms—this had been frequently done in times past, and general satisfaction or acquiescence in what had been done had taken place. With respect to publishing every thing said in the House, he saw no utility that could result from it—He believed as much was published as would engage readers or command a sale; and if this plan is adopted in the latitude contemplated, Congress must pay for the printing, and not only so, but hire people to read. He had been informed that the edition of the laws ordered to be printed would cost twenty thousand dollars—he believed the printing of the debates at large would cost an hundred thousand.

Mr. Nicholas stated that the falsehood of the sketches of the debates and proceedings of the House, heretofore given, was so well known, that the circumstance had served to contract their pernicious tendency—It was so notorious, that the characters of gentlemen who had been grossly misrepresented had been saved from destruction in the view of their constituents, from a full persuasion that no credit was due to those publications. Gentlemen have said, that a remedy may be found by sending corrections or sketches of speeches to the Printers; but this he observed was a fallacious mode; it had been tried, and the sketches had been intervoven in the body of the minutes in such manner as to defeat the object altogether, and frequently so as to make it ten times worse. Mr. Nicholas did not refer to himself; he had never sent any corrections of speeches to the Printers; he considered himself above it: But, misrepresentations and falsehoods were not all he had to complain of; unwarrantable liberties had been taken, and speeches published for members which they had never uttered. He mentioned as an instance in point, that a speech of a whole column had been published with his name to it; not a sentence of which came from him. The speech, he said, was a good one, and written in an handsome stile—better than he was master of.

Adverting to the report of the committee, he said the plan was susceptible of objections, some of which perhaps could not be entirely obviated; but on the whole he was convinced that it was infinitely preferable to continuing in the way the House was now in.—On weighing the reasons on both sides, he conceived the balance fairly preponderated in favour of adopting the report, or something similar to it.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, November 12.

According to a letter from Stockholm of the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 18th an attempt was made at Dronningholm to assassinate the Duke Regent of Sweden, a pistol shot having been fired at him, which however missed the prince, but wounded his aid de camp. The author had not been discovered when the above letter came away; but it was not thought likely that he would be able to effect his escape, as Dronningholm is situated on an island, and all possible measures were adopted to prevent any one from leaving it without a passport signed by the Governor. The same letter adds, that Admiral Count Wachtmeister had been arrested on his arrival on a charge of misconduct in his late command of the combined Swedish and Danish fleets.

Madame de la Fayette has reached Vienna with her two daughters. She has obtained the Emperor's permission to reside with her husband; and did not lose a moment in setting out for the fortress in which he is confined.

The celebrated Klopstock has lately published some reflections on the fate of La Fayette, which conclude thus: "Yet, detested as he is by both extreme factions, proscribed by Robespierre at the club of Jacobins, inveighed against by Pitt in his * * * * * * *, he still enjoys the consolation of knowing that his name is dear and respectable to the small number of real friends to liberty, whom the violence of faction has left in the world. The wise and illustrious Bernstorff applauds his virtues. The kindred soul of Kosciusko glows with indignation at his unmerited sufferings; the eloquent voice of Fox and Sheridan has been raised to lead his persecutors to execration; and the heart of Washington himself, has bled for the hard fate of his fellow-soldier in the cause of liberty."

On looking over our last returns of the war-office in Ireland, it has appeared, that since the commencement of the present war, not less than 200,000 men has been sent out of that kingdom upon the naval and military service: and all these were natives of Ireland.

November 14.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered four more ships to be put into commission.

A treaty of matrimonial union is about to take place, between the young King of Sweden, and the Princess Louisa Charlotte of Mecklenburg, Schwerin.

From Madrid it is mentioned, that a special Congress will be shortly held, between the principal ministers of the state and the heads of the church, with a view of diminishing the number of religious orders, and to apply the riches and estates which they possess to establishments of real utility, and reparation of the expences of the war. It is supposed that Augustines, Carthusians, Bernardines, and Carmelites, will be the first that are abolished.

An article from the Hague says, five men of war of our fleet have put to sea from the Texel.

The new taxes at Warsaw have been levied under military execution, and 200 Cossacks introduced into each of the six districts of that city.

November 17.

On Saturday Sebright arrived at Cove, Cork, his Maj.ty's ships Grampus and Malabar, with 25 transports from Torbay, having five regiments of cavalry on board, destined for the West Indies; and next day arrived 20 sail of transports, part of a convoy that sailed from Spithead, under convoy of the Canada, 74 Diadem 64 Abercrombie, and Indefatigable; on board of these transports the troops which have been encamped at Stoke Island are to embark.

PORTSMOUTH, November 23.

Admiral Sir John Jervis has sailed with the Mediterranean fleet; and Admiral Cornwallis has sailed with the fleet, under his command, to relieve Admiral Harvey, in Quiberon Bay.

The West-India fleet still remain at St. Helens, the wind prevailing from the westward.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.

In consequence of orders from Lord Grenville, Sir Charles Whitworth has made application to Petersburgh for the exportation of rye from Russia, and the Empress has been pleased to order the ports of Courland and Livonia to be opened for that purpose.

The prologue to Reynold's new comedy of Speculation, which has been very favorably received in London, contains some very humorous allusions to the straw ornaments at present worn by the ladies:

O threaten'd famine who shall now complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain,
——— ——— When men of active lives,
To fill their granaries, need but thresh their wives;
Nor are the matrons alone prolific:
Old maids and young, all, all are in the straw.

PLYMOUTH DOCK November 19.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ships la Concorde, 38 guns, Captain Hunt, and Lutin, 16 guns, Captain Dacres, with 113 sail of transports under convoy from Quiberon bay, with part of the emigrants on board; the remainder are expected very soon, and only the four British regiments remain at the Isle Dieu, where they have fortified themselves with above one hundred pieces of heavy cannon.

From the CRITICAL REVIEW.

Official Letters to the honourable American Congress, written during the war, between the United Colonies and Great-Britain, by his Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, now President of the United States. Copied, by special permission, from the original papers preserved in the Office of the Secretary of State, Philadelphia.

THE high veneration in which the name of Washington is held by all Europe, the interesting nature and consequence of the American Revolution, the authentic information concerning that great event developed in these letters, must secure their favourable reception. The Statesman and the Soldier, may here find the profound observations of superior genius, joined with those minute details which occur only to experience, and on which, nevertheless, the grandest events often depend. The philosopher may trace the causes of historical facts; and the general reader will find instruction and amusement, blended with a high gratification to his curiosity, in beholding such singular events, related with all the truth and feeling of the moment, and by the chief actor concerned in that surprizing revolution.

The style of Washington is that of a superior character, clear and manly, expressing even great events, and profound ideas, with all the simplicity of genius. Firm, collected, pregnant in resources, while affairs are adverse; modest, severe, prepared for any change of fortune, while

Friday, January 23.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee appointed to receive propoſals from perſons ſkilled in Stenography.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The firſt reſolution ſtates, that David Robertſon ſhall be appointed Stenographer for the purpoſe of reporting the debates and proceedings of this Houſe—to be under oath for the faithful and impartial execution of the buſineſs. After a long debate, the Committee roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Swanwick inquired whether the debates were to be publiſhed under the ſanction of the Houſe? For his own part, he had ſome doubts of the propriety of the buſineſs being placed on that footing.

Mr. Wm. Smith informed the Houſe of the ſteps that the Committee had purſued in the courſe of this buſineſs. They had ſent to Virginia for Mr. Robertſon, having had previouſly ſuch evidence of his ſuperior abilities as a Stenographer, in the debates of the Virginia Convention, as left no doubt of his capacity. Mr. Smith ſaid, that Mr. Robertſon would not undertake the buſineſs for leſs than 4000 dollars, which ſum the Committee contracted that he ſhould be allowed.

Mr. Swanwick had been informed that Mr. Robertſon was already in a lucrative employment; he doubted the propriety of drawing him from that ſituation—He ſaid he doubted the poſſibility of any perſon, however great his abilities may be, of giving entire ſatisfaction in this buſineſs. He inquired whether this appointment was to operate to exclude all other reporters—and thereby preclude all competition in publiſhing the debates. He mentioned ſeveral advantages reſulting from different perſons being engaged in publiſhing them. Mr. Swanwick enlarged on the difficulties which would attend the buſineſs—He doubted extremely the poſſibility of pleaſing the members—If perfect accuracy is expected, will that be ſatisfactory? He believed many things were frequently ſaid, which gentlemen would not wiſh to ſee in print.

Mr. Giles remarked on the objections which he acknowledged to have been ingeniouſly ſtated by the gentleman from Penſylvania, that he conceived theſe objections ought to have been brought forward at an earlier period, at the time when this buſineſs was firſt brought forward; but in the preſent ſtage of the ſubject, when the committee has proceeded to ſend for the gentleman in queſtion, and have received from him propoſals for executing the duty, he ſuppoſed the objections were entirely out of ſeaſon. Mr. Giles then entered into a compariſon of the preſent and paſt ſtate of the buſineſs, relative to the publication of the debates, with a juſt and accurate ſtatement, ſuch a one as is anticipated from the abilities of Mr. Robertſon. Mr. Giles ſaid the preſent ſtate of things were ſo far from a juſt repreſentation that they were in general the reverſe.—It has long been a ſubject of complaint, that the proceedings of the Houſe, and ſpeeches of the members, are publiſhed in ſuch a manner as to be diſgraceful to Congreſs and to the country—Not only miſrepreſentations, but falſehoods, abſurdities and contradictions, are publiſhed, ſo that the deſign of publiſhing is fruſtrated, and the people diſappointed of receiving that information to which they are entitled.

Mr. Sherburne ſaid, that a complete and full publication of all that is ſaid in this Houſe, would require at leaſt the whole of the largeſt daily paper, indeed a paper publiſhed every day would ſcarcely contain it. The object is ſaid to be to diſſeminate to all parts of the Union a knowledge of all that is ſaid on this floor; this he conceived could not be done—There are but few daily papers in the United States, except in Philadelphia and New-York—The other papers in the ſeveral parts of the Union are in general weekly papers, and it muſt ſtrike every man that it is abſolutely impoſſible for theſe papers to re-publiſh theſe debates—To inſure this object, a further expence muſt be incurred; the government muſt pay for printing. Mr. Sherburne was of opinion, that it was of more importance to inform the people of what was done than of what was ſaid.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that if the plan propoſed ſhould on the whole appear to be ineligible, and he confeſſed that he thought it was, it ſhould not, on account of any antecedent ſteps which had been taken, be perſiſted in, to the public detriment. In juſtice however to the gentleman who has been brought forward on the occaſion he muſt ſay, from the ſpecimen he had ſeen of his abilities, that a more competent hand could not perhaps be found. So capable was he of taking down the ſpeeches of public ſpeakers that a perſon acquainted with the characters, their habits of thinking and ſtile of expreſſion would, without ſeeing their names prefixed, be able to determine whoſe ſentiments he was reading, from the minutes of Mr. Robertſon.

Mr. Sedgwick then adverting to the exiſting ſtate of the buſineſs of detailing the debates and proceedings of the houſe to the public, ſaid, that tho' the perſons engaged in the undertaking were entitled to credit for their exertions, yet it was notorious that their attempts had not been ſucceſsful. Not only the characters of gentlemen had been injured, but the motives which had influenced them in ſupporting public meaſures had been miſrepreſented. Theſe he confeſſed were evils to which, if poſſible, a remedy ought to be applied, if one could be found which would not be productive of greater miſchief.

With reſpect to the one now propoſed, he remarked, that the perſon to be employed is to be an officer of the houſe, under oath. The debates are to be publiſhed under authority of the houſe, hence its reſponſibility for their accuracy. Miſconceptions, miſtakes, and miſrepreſentations are at times unavoidable. A member miſrepreſented will have no reſort for redreſs but by applying to the houſe; this would open the door to appeals and endleſs diſcuſſions, and the conſequences are incalculable.

The moſt perfect freedom in expreſſing his own ſentiments and thoſe of his conſtituents ſhould be felt, and exerciſed by every member of this houſe. It would be well to reflect ſeriouſly and in ſeaſon how far that freedom might be affected by the plan before us.

Mr. Sedgwick added, that there was another conſideration, which he ſhould ſtate, that had great weight on his mind. Faction and party claim an intimate connection with free governments. He ſaid it might be eaſily perceived that the plan organized as propoſed, might be rendered a moſt powerful engine under the direction of an unprincipled majority, to overawe and lay proſtrate a virtuous minority. "For no character was ſo firmly eſtabliſhed as to withſtand for any length of time conſtant miſrepreſentation, ſupported by the authority of the houſe of Repreſentatives."

Mr. Harper ſaid—agreeable to the gentleman's reaſoning there is no alternative left the Houſe but to exclude immediately all perſons from taking down the proceedings and ſpeeches of the members. Mr. Sedgwick ſaid the gentleman did not underſtand him. Mr. Harper replied that he comprehended fully what he had ſaid. He then entered into a defence of the report of the ſelect committee. The preſent ſtate of the buſineſs he reprobated in very pointed terms—The people are not informed of the actual ſtate of things; great and atrocious miſrepreſentations are publiſhed and circulated, not only in all parts of the country, but they are ſent to Europe, and the government is held up in a contemptible point of light.

It is of the firſt conſequence that the proceedings of this Houſe, and the reaſons on which they are founded, ſhould be diſſeminated in all parts of the Union, that our conſtituents may be able to judge of the reaſonableneſs and propriety of public meaſures—He aſked if this was at preſent the caſe, or had it been ſo during the laſt ſeſſion? No man could ſay it was. He conſidered the ſum propoſed as of very trifling conſideration compared with the object;—It was an expenſe incurred for a very valuable purpoſe, and would give very great and general ſatisfaction—A printer in London he doubted not would give a much larger ſum for a ſimilar manuſcript; Woodfall's reports were worth ten thouſand a year to him. Mr. Harper noticed the objection on account of the debates being voluminous; He ſaid this would be obviated by ſelections from the moſt intereſting parts being made by the country printers of weekly newſpapers. He was ſtrenuous for the adoption of the preſent plan in all its parts, but that ſome remedy ſhould be applied to the preſent evil, he conſidered as indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and if the Houſe cannot agree on any plan, he ſhould conceive it to be his duty to move, that all reporters be entirely excluded from the Houſe; and he gave notice that he ſhould come forward with a motion for that purpoſe.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid the plan had never ſtruck him agreeably from the beginning. The reſolution was paſſed at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion without any great conſideration, and with little or no diſcuſſion. He conſidered it as pregnant with difficulties; and the more the ſubject was canvaſſed the greater aweare the embarraſſments. The ſcheme he conſidered as unprecedented; Other legiſlative bodies had doubtleſs encountered ſimilar difficulties with thoſe ſo much complained of, but he had never heard of their having recourſe to ſuch an expedient as this to remove them. He was ready to admit, that miſrepreſentations had taken place, and would probably occur again; but this plan does not hold out a certain cure for the evil. The evil he did not contemplate in ſo formidable a ſhape as ſome gentlemen's imaginations had repreſented it—Much complaint had been heard reſpecting the inaccuracy of the ſketches that had been publiſhed; but if any gentleman conſidered himſelf injured there were modes which might be adopted to obtain redreſs; no Printer would refuſe to publiſh a correction of a miſtake. Mr. Baldwin took a curſory view of the progreſs of the buſineſs of publiſhing the ſketches of Congreſſional proceedings, from the organization of the government. On all intereſting ſubjects, exertions are made to publiſh the ſpeeches at large; and we find, on theſe occaſions, that they twell out in ſuch manner that they are continued from day to day even in the daily papers, ſo that they fall in the rear of the ſketch of the journal which accompanies them. Mr. Baldwin repeatedly declared, that he had ſeen the ſpeeches on moſt of the great and important queſtions well ſtated:—There are perſons ſufficiently well ſkilled in the buſineſs to give the full force and features of an argument in all its various forms—this had been frequently done in times paſt, and general ſatisfaction or acquieſcence in what had been done had taken place. With reſpect to publiſhing every thing ſaid in the Houſe, he ſaw no utility that could reſult from it—He believed as much was publiſhed as would engage readers or command a ſale; and if this plan is adopted in the latitude contemplated, Congreſs muſt pay for the printing, and not only ſo, but hire people to read. He had been informed that the edition of the laws ordered to be printed would coſt twenty thouſand dollars—he believed the printing of the debates at large would coſt an hundred thouſand.

Mr. Nicholas ſtated that the falſehood of the ſketches of the debates and proceedings of the Houſe, heretofore given, was ſo well known, that the circumſtance had ſerved to contraſt their pernicious tendency—It was ſo notorious, that the characters of gentlemen who had been groſsly miſrepreſented had been ſaved from deſtruction in the view of their conſtituents, from a full perſuaſion that no credit was due to thoſe publications. Gentlemen have ſaid, that a remedy may be found by ſending corrections or ſketches of ſpeeches to the Printers; but this he obſerved was a fallacious mode; it had been tried, and the ſketches had been intervoven in the body of the minutes in ſuch manner as to defeat the object altogether, and frequently ſo as to make it ten times worſe. Mr. Nicholas did not refer to himſelf; he had never ſent any corrections or ſpeeches to the Printers; he conſidered himſelf above it: But, miſrepreſentations and falſehoods were not all he had to complain of; unwarrantable liberties had been taken, and ſpeeches publiſhed for members which they had never uttered. He mentioned as an inſtance in point, that a ſpeech of a whole column had been publiſhed with his name to it; not a ſentence of which came from him. The ſpeech, he ſaid, was a good one, and written in an handſome ſtile—better than he was maſter of.

Adverting to the report of the committee, he ſaid the plan was ſuſceptible of objections, ſome of which perhaps could not be entirely obviated; but on the whole he was convinced that it was infinitely preferable to continuing in the way the Houſe was now in.—On weighing the reaſons on both ſides, he conceived the balance fairly prepunderated in favour of adopting the report, or ſomething ſimilar to it.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, November 11.

According to a letter from Stockholm of the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 13th an attempt was made at Dronningholm to aſſaſſinate the Duke Regent of Sweden, a piſtol ſhot having been fired at him, which however miſſed the prince, but wounded his aid de camp. The author had not been diſcovered when the above letter came away; but it was not thought likely that he would be able to effect his eſcape, as Dronningholm is ſituated on an iſland, and all poſſible meaſures were adopted to prevent any one from leaving it without a paſſport ſigned by the Governor. The ſame letter adds, that Admiral Count Wachtmeiſter had been arreſted on his arrival on a charge of miſconduct in his late command of the combined Sweeniſh and Danniſh fleets.

Madame de la Fayette has reached Vienna with her two daughters. She has obtained the Emperor's permiſſion to reſide with her huſband; and did not loſe a moment in ſetting out for the fortreſs in which he is confined.

The celebrated Klopſtock has lately publiſhed ſome reflections on the fate of La Fayette, which conclude thus: "Yet, deteſted as he is by both extreme factions, proſcribed by Robeſpierre at his club of Jacobins, inveighed againſt by Pitt in his * * * * * * *, he ſtill enjoys the conſolation of knowing that his name is dear and reſpectable to the ſmall number of real friends to liberty, whom the violence of faction has left in the world. The wife and illuſtrious Bernſtorff applauds his virtues, The kindred ſoul of Koſciuſko glows with indignation at his unmerited ſufferings; the eloquent voice of Fox and Sheridan has been raiſed to load his perſecutors with execration; and the heart of Waſhington himſelf, has bled for the hard fate of his fellow-ſoldier in the cauſe of liberty."

On looking over our laſt returns of the war-office in Ireland, it has appeared, that ſince the commencement of the preſent war, not leſs than 200,000 men has been ſent out of that kingdom upon the naval and military ſervice: and all theſe were natives of Ireland.

November 14.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered four more ſhips to be put into commiſſion.

A treaty of matrimonial union is about to take place, between the young King of Sweden, and the Princeſs Louiſa Charlotte of Mecklenburg, Schwerin.

From Madrid it is mentioned, that a ſpecial Congreſs will be ſhortly held, between the principal miniſters of the ſtate and the heads of the church, with a view of diminiſhing the number of religious orders, and to apply the riches and eſtates which they poſſeſs to eſtabliſhments of real utility, and reparation of the expences of the war. It is ſuppoſed that Auguſtines, Carthuſians, Barnardines, and Carmelites, will be the firſt that are aboliſhed.

An article from the Hague ſays, five men of war of our fleet have put to ſea from the Texel.

The new taxes at Warſaw have been levied under military execution, and 200 Coſſacks introduced into each of the ſix diſtricts of that city.

November 17.

On Saturday Sa'nnight arrived at Cove, Cork, his Majeſty's ſhips Grampus and Malabar, with 15 tranſports from Torbay, having five regiments of cavalry on board, deſtined for the Weſt Indies; and next day arrived 20 ſail of tranſports, part of a convoy that ſailed from Spithead, under convoy of the Canada, 74, Diſdain 64, Abercaveny, and Indoſtan; on board of theſe tranſports the troops which have been encamped at Spike Iſland are to embark.

PORTSMOUTH, November 13.

Admiral Sir John Jarvis has ſailed with the Mediterranean fleet; and Admiral Cornwallis has ſailed with the fleet, under his command, to relieve Admiral Harvey, in Quiberon Bay.

The Weſt-India fleet ſtill remain at St. Helena, the wind prevailing from the weſtward.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.

In conſequence of orders from Lord Grenville, Sir Charles Whitworth has made application to Peterſburgh for the exportation of rye from Ruſſia, and the Empreſs has been pleaſed to order the ports of Courland and Livonia to be opened for that purpoſe.

The prologue to Reynold's new comedy of Speculation, which has been very favorably received in London, contains ſome very humorous alluſions to the ſtraw ornaments at preſent worn by the ladies:

O threaten'd famine who ſhall now complain,
When every female forrhead teems with grain,
——— ——— ——— When men of active lives,
To fill their granaries, need but threſh their wives;
Nor are the matrons alone prolific:
Old maids and young, all, all are in the ſtraw.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, November 15.

Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhips la Concorde, 38 guns, Captain Hunt, and Lutin, 16 guns, Captain Dacres, with 115 ſail of tranſports under convoy from Quiberon bay, with part of the emigrants on board; the remainder are expected very ſoon, and only the four Britiſh regiments remain at the Iſle Dieu, where they have fortified themſelves with above one hundred pieces of heavy cannon.

From the CRITICAL REVIEW.

Official Letters to the honourable American Congreſs, written during the war, between the United Colonies and Great-Britain, by his Excellency George Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, now Preſident of the United States. Copied, by ſpecial permiſſion, from the original papers preſerved in the Office of the Secretary of State, Philadelphia.

THE high veneration in which the name of Waſhington is held by all Europe, the intereſting nature and conſequence of the American Revolution, the authentic information concerning that great event developed in theſe letters, muſt ſecure their favourable reception. The Statesman and the Soldier, may here find the profound obſervations of ſuperior genius, joined with thoſe minute details which occur only to experience, and on which, nevertheleſs, the grandeſt events often depend. The philoſopher may trace the cauſes of hiſtorical facts; and the general reader will find inſtruction and amuſement, blended with a high gratification to his curioſity, in beholding ſuch ſingular events, related with all the truth and feeling of the moment, and by the chief actor concerned in that ſurprizing revolution.

The ſtyle of Waſhington is that of a ſuperior character, clear and manly, expreſſing even great events, and profound ideas, with all the ſimplicity of genius. Firm, collected, pregnant in reſources, while affairs are adverſe; modeſt, ſevere, prepared for any change of fortune, while

[illegible] ſo valuable virgil, ſo unbridled patriotiſm, [illegible]gu ſh the illuſtrious writer, and pervade his whole [illegible]ſpondence.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

Admiral Murray, in the Reſolution, of 74 guns, was lying in Hampton roads, and one or two frigates, on Friday laſt, waiting, as it was ſuppoſed, to convoy a cargo of horſes—to act againſt the French in the Weſt-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

The new Conſtitution of France has prohibited the Primary Aſſemblies, which anſwer to our town meetings from any and all concern with government, except the *buſineſs of elections*, and the *acceptance or rejection of the Conſtitution and its alterations.*

This is an excellent precedent and would be a wiſe and republican proviſion in the Conſtitution of the United States. It is *republican*, becauſe it prevents a *few* from influencing the *will of the whole nation*.

But the 43d Article of the French Conſtitution is ſo juſt in principle, and ſo well expreſſed, that it deſerves a literal inſertion.

"The Members of the Legiſlative Body are *not* Repreſentatives of the *department which nominates them*, but of the *whole nation*; and *no inſtruction can be given them.*"

This article is found in principle, and eſſential to a republican conſtitution. Every repreſentative that gives his vote with a regard to the *local intereſts* of the diſtrict that elects him independent of or contrary to the *intereſt* of the whole nation, *violates his oath and betrays his truſt.*

Every diſtrict that gives *poſitive inſtructions* to a repreſentative, deprives him of the power and benefit of *deliberation*, which is eſſential to legiſlation; and *uſurps the right* of oppoſing its *local* will to the will of the whole nation.

The *Sovereignty* of the *people* is the ſovereignty of the *Nation* in its *collective* or *corporate capacity*—it reſides in the *legiſlative body* and no where elſe. Every act of the citizens in repreſentative cities, communes or other diſtricts, is an *act* of *individuals*—it can be nothing elſe. Now, for an individual to *command* a repreſentative how to vote, which he does when he inſtructs him, is an attempt to dictate to the *ſovereign power*. Inſtructions are therefore anti-republican, dangerous and tyrannical.

A Statement of the preſent Military Force of the United States.

General Staff. 2 Major Generals, 2 Brigadier Generals, 2 Adjutant Generals, 2 Paymaſters, 2 Surgeons, 2 Chaplains.

Cavalry. 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 240 Non Commiſſioned Officers and Privates.

Artillery. 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 27 Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 4 Surgeon's mates, 731 Non Commiſſioned and Privates.

Infantry. 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 12 Majors, 44 Captains, 43 Lieutenants, 27 Enſigns, 3 Surgeons, 12 Surgeon's Mates, 2257 Non Commiſſioned Officers and Privates.

Total. 2 Major Generals, 2 Brigadier Generals, 2 Adjutant Generals, 2 Paymaſters, 2 Surgeons, 2 Chaplains, 5 Lieutenant Colonels, 22 Majors, 62 Captains, 73 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 27 Enſigns, 4 Surgeons, 16 Surgeon's Mates, 3228 Non Commiſſioned and Privates.

With General Wayne, including the garriſons on the lower parts of the Ohio, and in advance of Fort Waſhington, — — —	2039
At Pittſburgh, Fort Franklin, Preſq' Iſle, &c.	222
In Georgia, — — — —	78
Sailed to Georgia, — — — —	272
In the South Weſtern Territory, — —	32
At Weſt Point, fortifications of the harbours, and the ſeveral recruiting rendezvous, —	584
TOTAL,	3228

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Houſe in Liverpool, to their correſpondents in this city, dated Nov. 19, 1795.

"The Select Committee, appointed by the Houſe of Commons, to conſider of the preſent high prices and apprehended ſcarcity of grain and flour in this kingdom, have recommended to Parliament, that the Miniſters ſhould not in effect in the purchaſing of foreign corn, but truſt to the ſpeculations of private adventurers for the procuring of adequate ſupplies, and that for their encouragement, the following bounties ſhould be granted, viz.

On the firſt 300,000 quarters of wheat or flour, imported from Europe or Africa, 2s.

On the ſucceeding 300,000 quarters from Europe or Africa, 15s.

On the firſt 300,000 quarters of wheat or flour imported from America, 1s.

On all ſubſequent importations till 31ſt Auguſt 1796, 10s.

On the firſt 300,000 quarters of Indian corn, 5s.

On all ſubſequent importations till 31ſt Auguſt 1796 3s.

"It is not certain that Parliament will adopt the recommendation of the ſelect committee, but the general opinion is ſo much in favour of their doing ſo, that we think it proper to give you this early information and as ſoon as any fixed concluſion is come to, we hope to write further."

Note. A quarter contains eight Winchester buſhels, or four hundred weight of flour.

NEW-YORK, February 5

The Houſe of Aſſembly went into committee of the whole on the Abolition bill on Tueſday. Much ingenious debate was had. A motion was finally made to reject the bill, which paſſed in the negative.

On Tueſday arrived at this port, ſhip Amiable, of Philadelphia, Capt. Tillinghaſt, in 63 days, from Liverpool. Capt. T. put in here on being informed that the Delaware was ice bound. Capt. T. ſailed from Liverpool, the 27th Nov. and brought papers and letters of that date.

Capt. T. ſays the people in general ſuppoſed the accounts from the Rhine much exaggerated for particular purpoſes. The people throughout the kingdom are much agitated on account of Pitt's ſedition bill.

Capt. Tillinghaſt ſays that the much talked of Weſt-India fleet and army had not ſailed on the 27th of November, that he had heard of.

Notwithſtanding the utmoſt [illegible], advices that the Britiſh fleet and army had arrived in the Weſt-Indies, we this day find, by Capt. Tillinghaſt, who ſailed from Liverpool, Nov. 27, that they had not ſailed; and by the following letter from the Mole, that they had not arrived there on the 8th of January. If it may be admitted to conjecture on this ſubject, we would have ſurmiſe, that it is probable they will be more wanted in Ireland, where they were to rendezvous, than even in the Weſt-Indies—for Pitt's ſedition bill muſt be crammed down.

Mole St Nicholas, Jan. 8.

"No troops are as yet arrived from England."

February 8.

On Saturday the Aſſembly of this State decided againſt the expediency of adopting reſolutions for amending the Conſtitution of the United States, ſimilar to thoſe from Virginia.

THE WESTERN ARMY.

How under General Williamſon, are making we learn, preparations for taking poſſeſſion of the Weſtern Poſts, in June next; thoſe poſts being ſeven or eight in number, will require the chief part of the army to garriſon them; though, except at Detroit, and thoſe on Lake Champlain, there are not any ſettlements around them. Of theſe poſts the firſt beginning at the eaſt, are Point Au Fer, and Dutchman's Point, on Lake Champlain—The others are Oſwego, Niagara, the Miama, Detroit, and Michilimacnac. In the ſurrender of theſe poſts, by the treaty, it has been objected, that the Britiſh ſubjects round them, have it at their option, to continue ſuch. An elegant writer on this ſubject, has ſtated, that all the perſons embraced by the privileges ſtipulated, do not amount to more than three thouſand men, women, and children, chiefly French Canadians and deſcendants—a number too inconſiderable to admit of attaching any political conſequence whatever to the ſtipulation. This writer then proceeds to aſk "Of what importance can it poſſibly be to the United States, whether two or three thouſand perſons, men, women and children, are permitted to reſide within their limits, either as Britiſh or American ſubjects, at their option? If the thing was an object of deſire to Great-Britain, for the accommodation of the individuals concerned, could it have merited a moment's heſitation on our part? As to reſidence, it is the ordinary courteſy of nations at peace, to permit the mutual reſidence of the citizens of each other within their reſpective territories. Britiſh ſubjects are now free by our laws, to reſide in all parts of the United States.

As to the permiſſion to become citizens, it has been the general policy and practice of our country to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners. And we may ſafely count on the intereſt of individuals, and on that deſire to enjoy equal rights which is ſo deeply implanted in the human breaſt, that all who reſolve to make their permanent reſidence with us, will become citizens."

February 10.

We are aſſured that the brig Jenny, Captain M'Intire from Lisbon, has brought an elegant ſword and belt with ſome other preſents from the Dey of Algiers to the Preſident of the United States.

On Saturday laſt arrived in Philadelphia, General Anthony Wayne. He was eſcorted into town by the light horſe, and welcomed with a diſcharge of artillery and the ringing of bells. There was a brilliant diſplay of fire works in the evening.

On the ſame day, Mr. M'Henry, the Secretary at War alſo reached that city.

Yeſterday the Aſſembly, in Committee of the whole, granted a further ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds annually, in addition to the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, formerly appropriated, for the ſupport of public Schools in this State.

We underſtand, from good authority, that orders are received from the Britiſh Miniſtry, for the evacuation of the Weſtern Poſts, agreeable to Treaty.

February 12.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated January 31.

"It ſeems that the Governor and Council of Virginia, paying due reſpect to the Federal Executive, have determined all interpoſition reſpecting the preſent ſhipment of horſes, on account of the Britiſh government, from this place to the Weſt Indies; and the Diana has, conſequently, ſince my laſt, found her way into Hampton Road, where ſhe now lies, with her cargo of horſes, under the protection of Murray's guns. The ſhip Thomas is alſo filled with horſes, and will drop down to day. The other veſſels are getting ready as faſt as poſſible, whilſt troops of horſes are daily arriving from different quarters of the country.

"You muſt not ſuppoſe that all theſe military preparations againſt Iſlands and territories guaranteed by us, are covered by pretexts of a mercantile complexion; no ſuch thing; I aſſure you they are carried on openly and above board by the Britiſh Conſul at this place; and the horſes are moreover, immediately on their arrival, delivered in charge to men in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty—at leaſt we have their own words for it, that *they are officers on the regular Britiſh army eſtabliſhment*, altho' two years ago a certain wonderful people were told that we could not furniſh them *even with a piſtol!* This proves inconteſtibly that we were really and truly "Born in a land of liberty, and early learned its value."

NEWPORT, February 16.

The Honourable General Aſſembly of this State cloſed the Buſineſs of their Seſſion on Wedneſday Evening laſt, and adjourned without Day.

The Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, on the Subject of Naval Equipments, have reported in Favour of continuing to build and equip one Frigate of 44 Guns, and one of 36. The ſurplus periſhable Materials to be ſold, and the others fitted.

The Preſident of the United States has, by Proclamation, directed that, in Conſequence of the increaſed Value of Copper, the Cents and Half Cents to be coined at the Mint of the United States, from and after the Twenty-Seventh Day of December laſt, are to weigh, the Cents each Seven Penny Weights, and the Half Cents, Three Penny Weights and Twelve Grains.

The Appropriations for diſcharging the various Expenſes of the United States for 1796, are eſtimated at 11 257 421 Dollars.

The Bill before Congreſs for allowing a Compenſation to the Members of both Houſes, propoſes an annual Salary of 1000 Dollars to each Member, inſtead of Six Dollars per Day.

MARRIED.]—At South Kingſtown, Samuel E. GARDINER, Eſq; to Miſs MARY CARPENTER, Daughter of the late Capt. Franklin Carpenter.

—At Boſton, Mr. JOHN DAMRON, Æ. 78, to (his Fifth Wife) Miſs SALLY CUBBERD, Æ. 35.

Fond Pair! may each domeſtic Bliſs be thine,
And bright Affection ſparkle at thy Shrine,
May *ſhe* the tender Office long engage,
To rock the Cradle of reſpecting Age.

DIED.]—At Providence, Miſs EUNICE COBBETT, Daughter of Capt. Samuel Godfrey.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Schooner Lucretia, Gregory,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop Polly, Negus,	Providence

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Fox, Dorkey,	Charleſton
Schooner Cato, Uſher,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Dillingham,	Georgetown
Sloop Laura, Briggs,	Ditto

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, are notified to meet on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, at Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.
Newport, February 16, 1796.

To be Sold, at VENDUE, at
Gardner & Dean's
AUCTION ROOM,
On Thurſday the 18th inſt. at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

ONE Mahogany Bedſtead, with Raſs and Rods complete,
One Featherbed, Bolſter and Pillow,
A complete Sett of Copper-Plate blue and white Curtains, for Bed, Window and Chairs,
Several Bed-Quilts and Bed-Spreads,
Sheets, Blankets, &c.
Sundry Table-Cloths and Napkins,
One Eaſy-Chair,
One Set of Tea China,
One Silver Tea Pot—One Ditto Porringer,
One Ditto Punch-Ladle—One Ditto Ladle,
One Pair of Mahogany Tables,
One Pair of Large Looking-Glaſſes.
Newport, February 15, 1796.

For NORFOLK and ALEXANDRIA,
The Sloop LILY.
Will ſail by the laſt of this Week.——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH LYON.
Newport, February 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
THE STONE HOUSE, with the WHARF and STABLE, on Jamestown, formerly improved as a Ferry Houſe. Alſo 20 Acres of excellent LAND, ſituate on the Main Road between the Eaſt and Weſt Ferries.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, in Newport.
February 13, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond
HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogſheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter Caſks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Caſk or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Myſon and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Cheſts, and Quarter Cheſts,—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allſpice
Cotton,
Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk,
Brimſtone, roll'd & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window-Glaſs, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Braſs Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Cloſe Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Caboooſes, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.
Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan.l B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Weſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.
January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardſon,
AT THE POST-OFFICE,
A General Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications.
N. B. Books let to read as uſual.

smiles; an unwonted vigour, an unfeigned patriotism, distinguish the illustrious writer, and pervade his whole correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

Admiral Murray, in the Resolution, of 74 guns, was lying in Hampton roads, and one or two frigates, on Friday last, waiting, as it was supposed, to convoy a cargo of horses—to act against the French in the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

The new Constitution of France has prohibited the Primary Assemblies, which answer to our town meetings from any and all concern with government, except the *business of elections*, and the *acceptance or rejection of the Constitution and its alterations*.

This is an excellent precedent and would be a wise and republican provision in the Constitution of the United States. It is *republican*, because it prevents a *few* from influencing the *will of the whole nation*.

But the 52d article of the French Constitution is so just in principle, and so well expressed, that it deserves a literal insertion.

"The Members of the Legislative Body are *not* Representatives of the *department which nominates them*, but of the *whole nation*; and *no instruction can be given them*."

This article is found in principle, and essential to a republican constitution. Every representative that gives his vote from a regard to the *local* interest of the district that elects him independent of or contrary to the interest of the whole nation, *violates his oath and betrays his trust*.

Every district that gives *positive instructions* to a representative, deprives him of the power and benefits of *deliberation*, which is essential to legislation; and *usurps the right* of opposing its *local* will to the will of the whole nation.

The *Sovereignty* of the *people* is the sovereignty of the *nation* in its *collective* or *corporate capacity*—it resides in the *legislative body* and no where else. Every act of the citizens in towns, cities, communes or other districts, is an *act* of *individuals*—it can be nothing else. Now, for an individual to *command* a representative how to vote, which he does when he instructs him, is an attempt to dictate to the *sovereign power*. Instructions are therefore anti-republican, dangerous and tyrannical.

A Statement of the present Military Force of the United States.

General Staff. 1 Major General, 1 Brigadier General, 1 Adjutant General, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain.

Cavalry. 1 Major, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 240 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Artillery. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 27 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 4 Surgeon's mates, 731 Non Commissioned and Privates.

Infantry. 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 12 Majors, 44 Captains, 43 Lieutenants, 27 Ensigns, 3 Surgeons, 12 Surgeon's Mates, 2257 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Total. 1 Major General, 1 Brigadier General, 1 Adjutant General, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain, 5 Lieutenant Colonels, 17 Majors, 62 Captains, 73 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 27 Ensigns, 4 Surgeons, 16 Surgeon's Mates, 3228 Non Commissioned and Privates.

With General Wayne, including the garrisons on the lower parts of the Ohio, and in advance of Fort Washington, — — —	1039
At Pittsburgh, Fort Franklin, Presq' Isle, &c.	222
In Georgia, — — — —	78
Sailed to Georgia, — — — —	272
In the South Western Territory, — —	33
At West Point, fortifications of the harbours, and the several recruiting rendezvous, —	584
TOTAL,	3228

Extract of a letter from a respectable House in Liverpool, to their correspondents in this city, dated Nov. 19, 1795.

"The Select Committee, appointed by the House of Commons, to consider of the present high prices and apprehended scarcity of grain and flour in this kingdom, have recommended to Parliament, that our Ministers should not interfere in the purchasing of foreign corn, but trust to the speculations of private adventurers for the procuring of adequate supplies, and that for their encouragement, the following bounties should be granted, viz. On the first 300,000 quarters of wheat or flour, imported from Europe or Africa, 27s.

On the succeeding 500,000 quarters from Europe or Africa, 15s.

On the first 500,000 quarters of wheat or flour imported from America, 15s.

On all subsequent importations till 31st August 1796, 10s.

On the first 500,000 quarters of Indian corn, 5s.

On all subsequent importations till 31st August 1796 3s.

"It is not certain that Parliament will adopt the recommendation of the select committee, but the general opinion is so much in favour of their doing so, that we think it proper to give you this early information and as soon as any fixed conclusion is come to, we hope to write further."

Note. A quarter contains eight Winchester bushels, or four hundred weight of flour.

NEW-YORK, February 5

The House of Assembly went into committee of the whole on the Abolition bill on Tuesday. Much ingenious debate was had. A motion was finally made to reject the bill, which passed in the negative.

On Tuesday arrived at this port, ship Amiable, of Philadelphia, Capt. Tillinghast, in 63 days, from Liverpool. Capt. T. put in here on being informed that the Delaware was ice bound. Capt. T. sailed from Liverpool, the 27th Nov. and brought papers and letters of that date.

Capt. T. says the people in general supposed the accounts from the Rhine much exaggerated for particular purposes. The people throughout the kingdom are much agitated on account of Pitt's sedition bill.

Capt. Tillinghast says that the much talked of West-India fleet and army had not sailed on the 27th of November, that he had heard of.

Notwithstanding the almost innumerable assertions that the British fleet and army had arrived in the West-Indies, we this day find, by Capt. Tillinghast, who sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 27, that they had not sailed; and by the following letter from the Mole, that they had not arrived there on the 8th of January. If it may be admitted to conjecture on this subject, we would have surmise, that it is probable they will be more wanted in Ireland, where they were to rendezvous, than even in the West-Indies—for Pitt's sedition bill must be crammed down.

Mole St Nicholas, Jan. 8.

"No troops are as yet arrived from England."

February 8.

On Saturday the Assembly of this State decided against the expediency of adopting resolutions for amending the Constitution of the United States, similar to those from Virginia.

THE WESTERN ARMY.

Now under General Williamson, are making we learn, preparations for taking possession of the Western Posts, in June next; those posts being seven or eight in number, will require the chief part of the army to garrison them; though, except at Detroit, and those on Lake Champlain, there are not any settlements around them. Of these posts the first beginning at the east, are Point Au fer, and Dutchman's Point, on Lake Champlain—The others are Oswego, Niagara, the Miama, Detroit, and Michillimacnac. In the surrender of these posts, by the treaty, it has been objected, that the British subjects round them, have it at their option, to continue such. An elegant writer on this subject, has stated, that all the persons embraced by the privileges stipulated, do not amount to more than three thousand men, women, and children, chiefly French Canadians and descendants—a number too inconsiderable to admit of attaching any political consequence whatever to the stipulation. This writer then proceeds to ask. "Of what importance can it possibly be to the United States, whether two or three thousand persons, men, women and children, are permitted to reside within their limits, either as British or American subjects, at their option? If the thing was an object of desire to Great-Britain, for the accommodation of the individuals concerned, could it have merited a moment's hesitation on our part? As to residence, it is the ordinary courtesy of nations at peace, to permit the mutual residence of the citizens of each other within their respective territories. British subjects are now free by our laws, to reside in all parts of the United States.

As to the permission to become citizens, it has been the general policy and practice of our country to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners. And we may safely count on the interest of individuals, and on that desire to enjoy equal rights which is so deeply implanted in the human breast, that all who resolve to make their permament residence with us, will become citizens."

February 10.

We are assured that the brig Jenny, Captain M'Intire from Lisbon, has brought an elegant sword and belt with some other presents from the Dey of Algiers to the President of the United States.

On Saturday last arrived in Philadelphia, General Anthony Wayne. He was escorted into town by the light horse, and welcomed with a discharge of artillery and the ringing of bells. There was a brilliant display of fire works in the evening.

On the same day, Mr. M'Henry, the Secretary at War also reached that city.

Yesterday the Assembly, in Committee of the whole, granted a further sum of fifteen thousand pounds annually, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand pounds, formerly appropriated, for the support of public Schools in this State.

We understand, from good authority, that orders are received from the British Ministry, for the evacuation of the Western Posts, agreeable to Treaty.

February 12.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated January 31.

"It seems that the Governor and Council of Virginia, paying due respect to the Federal Executive, have declined all interposition respecting the present shipment of horses, on account of the British government, from this place to the West Indies; and the Diana has, consequently, since my last, found her way into Hampton Road, where she now lies, with her cargo of horses; under the protection of Murray's guns. The ship Thomas is also filled with horses, and will drop down to day. The other vessels are getting ready as fast as possible, whilst troops of horses are daily arriving from different quarters of the country.

"You must not suppose that all these military preparations against Islands and territories guaranteed by us, are covered by pretexts of a mercantile complexion; no such thing; I assure you they are carried on openly and above board by the British Consul at this place; and the horses are moreover, immediately on their arrival, delivered in charge to men in the service of his Britannic Majesty—at least we have their own words for it, that *they are officers on the regular British army establishment*, altho' two years ago a certain wonderful people were told that we could not furnish them *even with a pistol!* This proves incontestibly that we were really and truly "Born in a land of liberty, and early learned its value."

NEWPORT, February 16.

The Honourable General Assembly of this State closed the Business of their Session on Wednesday Evening last, and adjourned without Day.

The Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, on the Subject of Naval Equipments, have reported in Favour of continuing to build and equip one Frigate of 44 Guns, and one of 36. The surplus perishable Materials to be sold, and the others stored.

The President of the United States has, by Proclamation, directed that, in Consequence of the increased Value of Copper, the Cents and Half Cents to be coined at the Mint of the United States, from and after the Twenty-Seventh Day of December last, are to weigh, the Cents each Seven Penny Weights, and the Half Cents, Three Penny Weights and Twelve Grains.

The Appropriations for discharging the various Expenses of the United States for 1796, are estimated at 11,257,421 Dollars.

The Bill before Congress for allowing a Compensation to the Members of both Houses, proposes an annual Salary of 1000 Dollars to each Member, instead of Six Dollars per Day.

MARRIED.]—At South Kingstown, SAMUEL E. GARDINER, Esq; to Miss MARY CARPENTER, Daughter of the late Capt. Francis Carpenter.

—At Boston, Mr. JOHN DEMING Æ. 75, to (*his Fifth Wife*) Miss SALLY CUSHING Æ. 35.

Fond Pair! may each domestic Bliss be thine,
And bright Affection sparkle at thy Shrine,
May *she* the tender Offices long engage,
To rock the Cradle of reposing Age.

DIED.]—At Providence, Miss EUNICE GODFREY, Daughter of Capt. Samuel Godfrey.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 15.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Lucretia, Gregory,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop Polly, Negus,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fox, Dorkray,	Charleston
Schooner Cato, Usher,	Ditto
Snow Mary, Dillingham,	Georgetown
Sloop Laura, Briggs,	Ditto

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, are notified to meet on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, at Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House.

By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.
Newport, February 16, 1796.

To be Sold, at VENDUE, at
Gardner & Dean's
AUCTION ROOM,
On Thursday the 18th inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

ONE Mahogany Bedstead, with Rails and Rods complete,
One Featherbed, Bolster and Pillow,
A complete Sett of Copper-Plate blue and white Curtains, for Bed, Window and Chairs,
Several Bed-Quilts and Bed-Spreads,
Sheets, Blankets, &c.
Sundry Table-Cloths and Napkins,
One Easy-Chair,
One Set of Tea China,
One Silver Tea-Pot—One Ditto Porringer,
One Ditto Punch-Ladle—One Ditto Ladle,
One Pair of Mahogany Tables,
One Pair of Large Looking-Glasses.
Newport, February 15, 1796.

For NORFOLK and ALEXANDRIA,
The Sloop LILY.
Will sail by the last of this Week.——For Freight or Passage, apply to JOSEPH LYON.
Newport, February 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
THE STONE HOUSE, with the WHARF and STABLE, on Jamestown, formerly improved as a Ferry House. Also 10 Acres of excellent LAND, situate on the Main Road between the East and West Ferries.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, in Newport.
February 15, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond
HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window-Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.
Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan.l B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (West's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.
January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardson,
AT THE POST-OFFICE,
A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications.
N. B. Books let to read as usual.

ADVICE from a YOUNG LADY
to her Female Acquaintance, lately married.

HEAR, Eliza, since the Eagle flate
You've left, and chose yourself a mate,
Since metamorphos'd to a Wife,
And bliss or woe insur'd for life;
A friendly Muse the may won'd shew,
To gain the bliss, and miss the woe:
But first of all I must suppose
You've with mature reflection chose;
And this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to married bliss the way.
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere of life;
Within that sphere to move aright,
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bless the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the Infants' tender mind;
These are the tasks to wives assign'd;
Then never think domestic care
Beneath the province of the Fair,
But daily those affairs inspect,
That nought be wasted thro' neglect;
Be frugal, plenty round you seen,
And always Keep the golden mean.
Be always clean, but seldom fine,
Let decent neatness round you shine.
If once fair Decency be fled,
Love soon deserts the genial bed,
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercast with childish strife;
But be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair:
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm his reason, dress your mind,
'Till love shall be with friendship join'd;
Rais'd on that basis 'twill endure,
From time, and death itself, secure.
Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor seek by tears to gain your end;
Most time those tears which cloud our eyes,
From pride and obstinacy rise;
Heaven gave to man superior sway,
Then Heaven, and him at once, obey.
Let sudden frowns your brows ne'er cloud,
Be always cheerful, never loud;
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper, or repose.
Abroad for happiness ne'er roam,
True happiness consists at home;
Still make your partner easy there,
(Man finds abroad sufficient care)
If every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
Those cheats the world do pleasure call,
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.
Shou'd passion e'er his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm,
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage;
With all our sex's soft'ning art,
Recal lost reason to his heart;
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly soothe his soul to rest.
Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense,
(Few husbands pardon that offence)
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds;
Then shun, O shun, the fatal shelf,
Still think him wiser than yourself;
Or if you otherwise believe,
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.
When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathizing part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain:
From rising morn to setting night,
To see him pleas'd, your sole delight.
But now, methinks, I hear you cry,
Shall she pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife?
I own you've ample cause to chide,
And, blushing, throw my pen aside.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Bolttops, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,
Mess of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality,
And a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,
Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 25, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleecy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag.
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,
Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have just imported, a large Assortment of English and India Goods,

Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholesale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

Green & Tillinghast

Hereby inform their old Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have just received a large, and complete Assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now selling, Cheaper than Ever.

For SALE, on reasonable Terms,

A NEW SHIP, of the following Dimensions;—

82 Feet Keel—28 Do. Beam—12 Do. lower Hold—5½ Feet between Decks.

Also, a new BRIGANTINE, of 240 Tons, completely fix'd for Sea,
Also, a BRIGANTINE, of 220 Ditto, Ditto,
A SLOOP of 84 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 65 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 40 Tons, Ditto.

For Particulars, inquire at E. WOODWARD's Shop, in Thames-Street, near the Head of Long Wharf,—Where he has for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarse and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

Also, A Quantity of PINE BOARDS, TIMBER and JOIST.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims to the Estate of MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed, by the Town Council of said South Kingstown, to receive said Claims: We therefore call on all Persons concerned, to bring them before us, with Vouchers thereof, on the first Mondays of February, March, April, May, and June, at the House lately occupied by the said Matthew, where we shall attend for that Purpose.

FREEMAN PERRY, GIDEON J. BABCOCK, *Commissioners.*

South Kingstown, Jan. 25 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to the Executors—Also any Person having any borrowed Books, of the said Matthew's, are requested to return them immediately to the said Executors, or they may depend on being called for another Way.

CYRUS FRENCH, WILLIAM PATERSON, *Executors.*

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.—Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JONATHAN STODDARD, Blacksmith, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Town Council.

JOHN WARREN, JOSEPH COZZENS, *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to

PATIENCE STODDARD, *Executrix.*

Newport, January 25, 1796.

ADVICE from a YOUNG LADY
to her Female Acquaintance, lately married,

HEAR, Eliza, ſince the ſingle ſtate
You've left, and choſe yourſelf a mate,
Since metamorphos'd to a Wife,
And bliſs or woe inſur'd for life;
A friendly Muſe the way wou'd ſhew,
To gain the bliſs, and miſs the woe:
But firſt of all I muſt ſuppoſe
You've with mature reflection choſe;
And this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to married bliſs the way.
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her ſphere of life;
Within that ſphere to move aright,
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the houſe with prudent care,
And properly to ſpend and ſpare;
To make her huſband bleſs the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the Infants' tender mind;
Theſe are the taſks to wives aſſign'd;
Then never think domeſtic care
Beneath the province of the Fair,
But daily thoſe affairs inſpect,
That nought be waſted thro' neglect;
Be frugal, plenty round you ſeen,
And always keep the golden mean.
Be always clean, but ſeldom fine,
Let decent neatneſs round you ſhine.
If once fair Decency be fled,
Love ſoon deſerts the genial bed.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercaſt with childiſh ſtrife;
But be it your peculiar care
To keep that ſeaſon bright and fair:
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
With kind obliging carriage ſtrive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For ſhould it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm his reaſon, dreſs your mind,
'Till love ſhall be with friendſhip join'd;
Rais'd on that baſis 'twill endure,
From time, and death itſelf, ſecure.
Be ſure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor ſeek by tears to gain your end;
Moſt time thoſe tears which cloud our eyes,
From pride and obſtinacy riſe;
Heaven gave to man ſuperior ſway,
Then Heaven, and him at once, obey.
Let ſudden frowns your brows ne'er cloud,
Be always cheerful, never loud:
Let trifles never diſcompoſe
Your features, temper, or repoſe.
Abroad for happineſs ne'er roam,
True happineſs conſiſts at home;
Still make your partner eaſy there,
(Man finds abroad ſufficient care)
If every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converſe he'll prefer to all
Thoſe cheats the world do pleaſure call,
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a ſmile.
Shou'd paſſion e'er his ſoul deform,
Serenely meet the burſting ſtorm,
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage;
With all our ſex's ſoft'ning art,
Recal loſt reaſon to his heart;
Thus calm the tempeſt in his breaſt,
And ſweetly ſoothe his ſoul to reſt.
Be ſure you ne'er arraign his ſenſe,
(Few huſbands pardon that offence)
'Twill diſcord raiſe, diſguſt it breeds,
And hatred certainly ſucceeds;
Then ſhun, O ſhun, the fatal ſhelf,
Still think him wiſer than yourſelf;
Or if you otherwiſe believe,
Ne'er let him ſuch a thought perceive.
When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a ſympathizing part,
And kindly claim your ſhare of pain,
And half his troubles ſtill ſuſtain:
From riſing morn to ſetting night,
To ſee him pleas'd, your ſole delight;
But now, methinks, I hear you cry,
Shall ſhe pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herſelf a wife?
I own you've ample cauſe to chide,
And, bluſhing, throw my pen aſide.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Caſh, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

Peterſburg beſt clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimenſions,
Bar Iron aſſorted,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznabrigs,
Moſſes of a ſuperior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
Firſt Inſpection Tobacco,
Coarſe and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality,
And a few Loads of the beſt HAY.

Alſo a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,
Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt-India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize. — Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 25, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and a generous Price, conſtantly given for

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Aſſortment of fleecy HOSIERY, conſiſting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Veſts and Night Caps—Stockings—Boſom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Phyſicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſorders ariſing from obſtructed Perſpiration.

At the ſame Store may be had, a general Aſſortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag.
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,
Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have juſt imported, a large Aſſortment of
Engliſh and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholeſale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

Green & Tillinghaſt

Hereby inform their old Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have juſt received a large, and complete Aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now ſelling, Cheaper than Ever.

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A NEW SHIP, of the following Dimenſions:—

82 Feet Keel—28 Do. Beam—12 Do. lower Hold—5½ Feet between Decks.

Alſo, a new BRIGANTINE, of 140 Tons, completely fix'd for Sea,
Alſo, a BRIGANTINE, of 120 Tons, Ditto,
A SLOOP of 84 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 65 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 40 Tons, Ditto.

For Particulars, inquire at E. WOODWARD's Shop, in Thames-Street, near the Head of Long Wharf,—Where he has for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

Alſo, A Quantity of PINE BOARDS, TIMBER and JOIST.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims to the Eſtate of MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingſtown, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed, by the Town Council of ſaid South Kingſtown, to receive ſaid Claims: We therefore call on all Perſons concerned, to bring them before us with Vouchers thereof, on the firſt Mondays of February, March, April, May, and June, at the Houſe lately occupied by the ſaid Matthew, where we ſhall attend for that Purpoſe.

FREEMAN PERRY, } *Commiſſioners.*
GIDEON J. BABCOCK, }

South Kingſtown, Jan. 25, 1796.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Executors.—Alſo any Perſon having any borrowed Books, of the ſaid Matthew's, are requeſted to return them immediately to the ſaid Executors, or they may depend on being called for another Way.

CYRUS FRENCH, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM PATERSON, }

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights &c.—Alſo the PLUMMING Buſineſs; ſuch as making Hawſe Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to ſerve his Cuſtomers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Caſh, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Braſs &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Buſineſs, at the Houſe and Shop juſt above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceaſed.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims on the Eſtate of JONATHAN STODDARD, Blackſmith, late of Newport deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their reſpective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by ſaid Town Council.

JOHN WARREN, } *Commiſſioners.*
JOSEPH COZZENS, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge their ſeveral Balances to

PATIENCE STODDARD, *Executrix.*

Newport, January 25, 1796.